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**"IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN ITS DEATH-STRUGGLE?"**

Senator Howe of this State contributes an article to the May-June number of the North American Review entitled "Is the Republican Party in its Death-Struggle?" which is an answer to George W. Julian's article in a previous number of the Review on the death-struggle of the Republican party. Mr. Howe's answer to Julian is one of the keenest political articles that has appeared in print in this country for a long time. He strips the Indiana politician bare, and makes him the laughing stock of all persons who have even a fair knowledge of the history of the two parties for the past twenty years. As a contribution to our political literature and history, it is one of the most valuable and interesting papers that has yet been published in any review or magazine in this country. It is too long to publish in full in the Gazette, and yet it is so concise and the different points so "dove-tailed" that any attempt to separate them would materially mar the paper and destroy its force. We are therefore compelled to make a brief review of the article and give a few short and pointed quotations.

After effectually disposing of Julian as a historian of the Republican party, he brings out in bold relief his hypocrisy and inconsistency. Julian hurled the charge against Abraham Lincoln that he sacrificed thousands of men and millions of money to save slavery,—that he did not strike at slavery early enough in his administration. It is quite interesting to bear in mind this position of Julian regarding slavery, and then turn aside and read the history of the party which he has seen fit to join, and of the works of the one to which he formerly belonged, but which he now libels and attempts to assassinate. He says the resolution proposing the 13th amendment to the constitution which abolished slavery, was moved in the Senate in January 1864, and was agreed to in April following. Thirty-eight Senators voted in favor of the resolution, all but two of them being Republicans. Six voted against it, all Democrats. The House agreed to the resolution January 31, 1865, and 119 members voted in its favor, only 16 of which came from the Democratic party which Julian embraces, and 56 were recorded against, and not one of them came from the party which he has deserted! Julian was among the first to cradle the Republican party because of its anti-slavery principles, and now look at Julian!

Again, when Mr. Ferris in the House of Representatives offered a resolution that the 14th and 15th articles of amendment to the Constitution, were binding and obligatory upon the Executive, Congress, Judiciary, &c., 138 members voted for it, only four of whom were Democrats, 32 voted against it not one of whom was a Republican. In February, 1872, Mr. Peters, of Maine, offered a resolution in the House, urging on all political parties, and on all patriotic citizens, an acquiescence in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. It was adopted, 124 voting for it, only 8 of whom were Democrats, and 58 voted against, not one of whom was a Republican. Julian was educated to believe that slavery was the "sum of all villainies," and yet he embraces the party, which, during the mighty struggle for freedom, opposed every measure of emancipation and every effort to crush the rebellion. This is Julian's consistency.

Julian says he left the Republican party because it became too corrupt, but the more evident reason is that stated by Senator Howe—he carried the flag and kept step to the music of the party, while that party kept him in the House of Representatives, and he only found his way to the Greeley Convention at Cincinnati in 1872, when he lost his way to Congress. When the Republicans quit sending Julian to Washington, he found them corrupt and instantly became a Reformer! But what about the corruption in the party of which Julian complains? The serious charge of abuses in the custom-house in New York, was investigated by both Republicans and Democrats on the same committee, and nothing was found which looked like corruption. Julian said Sumner was removed from the Committee on Foreign Relations because he opposed Grant on the San Domingo question. Sumner was not removed, but failed of a re-election. Julian said Flannagan, of Texas, was at the head of the Committee on Education, and Sumner was insulted by the Republican by being put at the tail end of the Committee. Flannagan was not at the head of the Committee, and Sumner was not put on it. Julian complained that Sharpe, a "brother-in-law" of President Grant, was appointed surveyor of the port of New York. Grant never had a brother-in-law who filled that office. Julian charged that Cramer another "brother-in-law, who disgraced our diplomatic service during Grant's term, was appointed naval officer at New Orleans. No such a man ever filled that office, and besides no "brother-in-law" of President Grant ever disgraced our diplomatic service. Julian further says that Postmaster-General Crosswell did his best to take from the public treasury \$443,000, and to pay it to Chorpensing, the famous mail contractor. A bill passed Congress allowing Chorpensing that amount, but Crosswell, while he had the power to pay it over to him, refused to do so, never did, and finally the law was repealed. Julian states that when Logan wanted a Collector at Chicago turned aside because he would not join Orville Grant in his whisky frauds, the President has his humble servant. Chicago has had six collectors since 1839, but not one of them had been recommended by General Logan alone. And thus it goes to the end of Julian's chapter of complaints. In his reasons for joining the Democratic party

**THE NEWS.**

he is not consistent; and in his charges against the party he deserted, he is not truthful.

In one of the closing paragraphs of this admirably written article, Senator Howe sums up the whole matter in this wise:

Whoever shall look back over the next generation and shall count up the number of re-elected Republicans who congregated at Cincinnati in 1852 as candidates for President—all shouting for reform; all vociferating against Republicanism; each led by a little faction of sore-heads, desperate and reckless, ready to stake their last political hope on the success of their favorite; not one thinking to be elected by the party represented at Cincinnati, but each expecting to be backed by the party which subsequently assembled at Baltimore—will not fail to estimate that stupendous sham and its true value.

**THE ARMY REDUCTIONS.**

General Garfield, of the House of Representatives has written a second article on the army of the United States, in which he shows the fallacy of reducing its strength and thus destroying its effectiveness. There has been a growing spirit of unfriendliness in Democratic Congressmen toward the army. It started in the Southern members, and as a matter of course the Northern members imbibed the same spirit, also. The reduction of the army is a measure intended to benefit in some degree, the South. To the South it is a thorn in the flesh, and has been ever since it interfered in the game of secession. Their darts of malice are also directed to West Point, which, has Mr. Aiken, a Congressman from South Carolina, said a short time ago, he considered "an incubus upon the country," and was in favor of putting it up to the highest bidder, or giving it away. But the Democrats will tell you that they favor a reduction of the army on the score of economy. The cry of economy set up by the Democrats, is one of the greatest humbugs of the time. If they were in earnest, and practice what they attempt to teach, their conduct would be consistent. For instance, the Democrats in the House of Representatives at the last Congress refused to reduce their own pay, or the pay of the officers of the House. When we consider that the labor of the officers of the House is very light, and which only lasts about nine or ten months in two years, the following table of pay per annum will be interesting:

Clerk of the House	\$1,500
Secretary of the House	2,500
Doorkeeper	2,500
Nine assistant clerks, each	2,500
Clerk of document room	2,500
Distributing clerk	1,500
Messenger	1,400
Upholder and locksmith, each	1,400

Now let us take General Garfield's table of the pay of army officers as the Democrats propose to fix it, bearing in mind that army officers must be almost constantly on duty, doing twice the work which devolves upon the officers of the House of Representatives or the Senate:

Colonel	\$5,000
Lieutenant Colonel	3,000
Major	2,500
Captain, cavalry	1,800
Captain, infantry	1,500
First Lieutenant, cavalry	1,500
First Lieutenant, infantry	1,400
Second Lieutenant, infantry	1,300

The position of an officer in the army of the United States requires a man of far more ability than do the positions in the House, and requires more time to be devoted to his office, and yet the Democrats demand that a captain of infantry shall be put on less pay than a distributing clerk in the House. This is a fair specimen of Democratic economy, wisdom, and justice.

A solution to the question how can print clothes be sold so cheap in the East, is explained in a Boston letter. Hundreds of thousands of pieces have been sold of late from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents per yard, and this is the way it was done: "A day or two before Hathaway blossomed into a defaulter the New Bedford banks held some 130,000 pieces of goods as collateral for money advanced, and the first thing known by the banks they had no security at all, for a Philadelphia firm came along and scooped in the entire lot at 3 1/2 cents per yard cash, and this is how the New Bedford banks were defrauded. The retail stores are now selling good prints at 5 cents per yard, and some people wonder how the thing can be afforded so cheaply."

The apportionment of the Federal office-holders both in the departments at Washington and in the foreign service, according to the population of the several States, is very unequal. A late report says the following States have the excess of their quota as indicated: Maine, 97; Connecticut, 22; Maryland, 149; Massachusetts, 68; New Hampshire, 44; New York, 143; Pennsylvania, 53; Virginia, 57. And the following are deficient in their quota: Illinois, 159; Indiana, 113; Iowa, 59; Michigan, 43; Ohio, 57; Wisconsin, 45, and New Jersey, 6.

A queer spectacle occurred in the House of Representatives on Thursday evening, which illustrates how little Congressmen care for each other's speeches. A dispatch says that Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, had the floor and read a long and elaborate speech from printed slips. During the reading, at times, there was not another member in the hall, the audience comprising, at most, two or three boy-pages, and at one point only one page.

Ewing and others in Congress opposed to reumption, who tried to start the impression that Sherman's contract with the New York Syndicate was a humbug, are dumfounded over their own stupidity. The Syndicate decided on Friday to take another five millions which makes 20 millions in all under the contract. They are two months ahead of time in fulfilling their promises.

Some of the Democrats in Congress seriously think of opening an investigation of the frauds in Louisiana and Florida. Let the committee go to work, and in catching Democrats, Glover's committee will be completely over-shadowed.

**THE EXPLOSION.**

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—During the whole day the scene of yesterday's explosion had been the center of intense excitement pervading the whole city and surrounding places. The ruins this afternoon presented only shapeless heaps of stone, where the six mills destroyed had stood, which still smoldered, and upon which streams of water were kept playing from several fire engines all day. Upon the platform on the south side of the canal the ruin is complete, except as to the Washburn Mill "B," which stands a slight distance from the others. On the other side the walls of the Pettit & Robinson Mill remain standing, while the Pillsbury Mill, at a distance, escaped by a singular freak of the flames.

The loss to surrounding buildings by the shock of the explosion is material. The round house of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road was blown down by the force of the concussion. There was an insurance of \$1,500 on the building.

The total loss is now estimated at \$1,000,000 which may be increased later. The search for dead has progressed all day as fast as the fire could be extinguished and the ruins cooled. Up to a late hour the black and unrecognizable remains of seven of the unfortunate victims of the Washburn Mill had been discovered. These were carefully covered and carried to the machine shop of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and deposited on the floor at the southern end of the building, where a crowd of anxious relatives were waiting to identify the lost. The appearance of the bodies, or what remained in the shape of charred bones, or little heaps of black ashes, which emitted a sickening odor, will never be forgotten by any of the spectators. But one body bore any semblance to the human form, and even this was horribly distorted, with head, arms and legs burned to a crisp of removal, and the trunk partially eaten away by the action of the terrific heat.

Estimates of the number of the dead based upon the bodies recovered, those known to be in the mill, and inquiries for the missing, place it at sixteen.

It is the theory of J. A. Christian, the head of the firm operating the big mill that the fire originated in the stones, from flour dust that a gas was created that filled the elevators and every part of the mill, and the explosion followed. The theory is also advanced that the fire originated from a lantern being lowered in the wheat bin, where wheat gas had been generated. An incipient fire generated by the flour dust gas occurred in the big mill some months ago, and was extinguished without serious injury.

**MILLS BURNED.**

Two Large Flouring Mills Burned at Sparta—The Upper Town Mills at Waupun Destroyed.

SPARTA, Wis., May 3.—At an early hour this morning the large flouring mills owned by McKenzie & Taylor, at Angelo, two miles east of Sparta, were totally destroyed by fire. The fire is attributable to friction in the machinery. The total loss will not fall below \$150,000; insured for \$130,000, as follows: North British, \$2,500; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, \$3,000; German American, \$2,500; Home, of New York, \$500; Lycoming, \$2,000. This mill was burned in 1877, and has only been rebuilt about one year.

WAUPUN, May 3.—This morning about 1 o'clock the property known as the Upper Town Mills was discovered to be on fire. The fire company was called out, but as the building was frame, and quite a distance from the engine house, the boys were said to have only the woodshed. A violent rain and thunder storm was prevailing at the time, and it is believed the mill was struck by lightning. The engine-house being of stone, the boilers and engines were injured. The loss on the building, etc., amounted to about \$4,000. There were two hundred bushels of rye on hand, making \$300 more loss. The mill was never kept insured. The property had but lately been purchased by Mr. J. H. Reysen, of Fox Lake, who was running it this spring.

**TILTON'S PLOT.**

A New Explosion in the Beecher-Tilton Scandal—A New and Most Important Witness, Who Has Information that Will Confound the Enemies of the Brooklyn Preacher.

New York, May 3.—The Herald publishes a Rochester special attributing to Henry Ward Beecher's lecture agent the statement that Beecher's counsel will soon institute proceedings against Tilton and Moulton on a charge of conspiracy against Beecher. It is claimed that these proceedings will be based on new developments made by a party unnamed. The Herald correspondent says this party was in the confidence of Tilton and Moulton through all. They dared not trust each other, and he was the middle man to whom all secrets were confided. He was the custodian of all papers showing the conspiracy, and at the same time

**THE NEWS.**

took full memoranda of conferences and conversations. These show every point of the conspiracy, and lay bare the entire plot to ruin Beecher. The alleged new witness is said to have written newspaper articles bitterly denouncing Beecher.

It is claimed that the new witness' statements from personal knowledge are supported by papers and documents so overwhelming as to be absolutely incontrovertible, and that when made public they will set Beecher right and forever before the world.

The witness says Tilton always knew his wife was innocent of the charges of improper intimacy with Beecher, and that in the conferences of Tilton, Moulton, and himself, Tilton used to show anger if either of the others alluded to the matter as though it were a fact.

**What a Tettering Fabric**

Is a system dotted of vitality and irregular in its functions. It is only judicious and prompt medication which can save it from a speedy and total collapse. The tonic and regulating properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters particularly adapt that benign medicine to revive physical vigor and reform those bodily irregularities which are a barrier to its permanent restoration. Biliousness and constipation are totally overcome by it, and the digestive activity and thorough assimilation which it promotes have the effect of increasing the vivifying and nourishing qualities of the blood. The Bitters are also an excellent detergent of the vital current, since they communicate a healthy stimulus to the bladder and kidneys, which are the most important channels for the escape of its impurities. Pure, agreeable, and of botanic origin, thorough and prompt, but never violent in its action, the reasons for the transcendent popularity of this medicine are both congenial and appreciable. apr24dwdw

**POLITICAL.**

Meeting of the Republican Senatorial Caucus—Report of the Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Republican Senators held an extended caucus to-day. At the last caucus, a committee consisting of Edmunds, Blaine, Hoar, Oglesby, Cameron, (of Wisconsin), and Sargent was appointed to consider and report what action ought to be taken by Republicans in the Senate on pending legislation, and what legislation is necessary to aid the party in the coming campaign. This committee reported to the caucus to-day, and there was a general interchange of opinion upon their report.

**WASHBURN.**

He Leaves for the Scene of Mill Destruction. Previously, However, He Locates the Observatory.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—Ex-Governor Washburn, who loses from \$250,000 to \$300,000 by the blowing up of his large mill and burning of the elevator at Minneapolis last evening, left for that city this afternoon. Before leaving, he, in company with several gentlemen of the State University, selected a site for the observatory which he endowed about a year ago at an expense of a quarter of a million. The point selected is on the highest point, just west of the President's residence, and is a slightly position.

A New York dispatch says the vestry of Trinity church have selected Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of the University of Racine, as successor to the late Dr. Oglesby, as assistant minister. This is a good call for the doctor.

**WEALTHY WISCONSIN.**

Prospects of the Coming Wheat Crop—A Gain Upon Last Year—General Business Interests.

MADISON, May 2.—Judge Bryant, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, is in receipt of information from various sections of the State, from which, and other sources the Sentinel reporter gleams the following information relative to the agricultural industries of the commonwealth: In 1890 Wisconsin harvested the largest crop ever known in the history of the State. The season was similar to the present in being nearly six weeks in advance of ordinary years and peculiarly adapted to grain growing; but experts declare that the present is superior in many essential particulars. Last year was a good season, but the wheat acreage, this year will average twenty-five and perhaps thirty per cent. increase. Corn will decrease ten per cent. and the decrease in other small grains will make the wheat increase, thus making no increase in the total grain crop, except in the new northern counties just opened to settlement. Winter wheat was never known to look finer, the winter having been open and extremely mild. On the State University experimental farm in this city, the improved varieties stand four feet six inches in height and are as thick as a quill. Throughout the State it will average three feet high. Spring wheat is growing finely in all sections of the commonwealth, under the influence of alternative sunshine, warm rains and cool nights—the very perfection of weather. All other grains are leaping ahead rapidly.

For the past week we have had genuine June freshets and while the hearts of lumbermen have leaped for joy the prospects for the crops have improved. To-night the skies are clearing and bright weather is again expected. Experts estimate that whereas the wheat averaged fourteen bushels to the acre last year it will yield eighteen this. The price last year averaged 61¢ per bushel at local elevators and with the prospective trouble in Europe this price, which is considered good, will keep up.

The wheat growing region of Wisconsin is the vast northwestern country north and west of the Wisconsin, Fox and Wolf Rivers. South and east of those waters the farmers are taking to mixed husbandry as sure and more profitable. Within the past two years the cheese interest has been wonderfully developed, Wisconsin now occupying the first rank among the dairy states. She made nearly one-half of the dairy exhibit of the Centennial, and received the prize over all. Since then business has increased over forty per cent. The counties of Sheboygan and Jefferson lead in this industry, and others are not far behind. In these counties the cow has almost wholly superseded the plow, and the example is being emulated all through southern and eastern Wisconsin. Stock raising is rapidly on the increase in the same region, more particularly Southern Wisconsin. Dane county leads in this respect. In Waukesha county there are several large horse farms on a scale equal to some of the Kentucky establishments.

The cranberry interest is an extended one in Wisconsin, we being next to New Jersey in this staple. Green Lake county and the Black River region are the principal counties, and mammoth marshes are run there by men who have made fortunes out of the berry crop, but the fever of cranberry marsh speculation which seized capitalists of the State several years ago, has died out like the hop fever, and now legitimate profits are realized by large concerns, requiring sound financial backing. As a whole the agricultural prospects of Wisconsin never were so brilliant as at the present date. The farmers and capitalists everywhere are jubilant over the spirit of

**THE NEWS.**

Next, your cows must be well fed and watered; and if you have two cows let one drop her calf in the fall and the other in the spring. You will find the calf will do just as well, if well cared for, that comes in the fall as the spring calf. We have six milch cows, and have milked five all winter. Two of them dropped calves in the fall, and the rest will soon be fresh milch cows. I have had no trouble this winter about my churning. Some of our cows bring a calf every year, and give a good deal of milk every month out of the year. If your cows are all farrows, that is the main difficulty about your churning.

**What a Tettering Fabric**

Is a system dotted of vitality and irregular in its functions. It is only judicious and prompt medication which can save it from a speedy and total collapse. The tonic and regulating properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters particularly adapt that benign medicine to revive physical vigor and reform those bodily irregularities which are a barrier to its permanent restoration. Biliousness and constipation are totally overcome by it, and the digestive activity and thorough assimilation which it promotes have the effect of increasing the vivifying and nourishing qualities of the blood. The Bitters are also an excellent detergent of the vital current, since they communicate a healthy stimulus to the bladder and kidneys, which are the most important channels for the escape of its impurities. Pure, agreeable, and of botanic origin, thorough and prompt, but never violent in its action, the reasons for the transcendent popularity of this medicine are both congenial and appreciable. apr24dwdw

**LOCAL MATTERS.**

Ladies and Gents will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main Street.

The most pleasant and prompt Cough remedy is Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Children cry for it. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price only 45 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet. apr24dwdw

Light, airy, and cheerful, centrally located, and elegantly managed, the Colonnade Hotel, offers unequalled inducements to Philadelphia visitors. apr24dwdw

By the exercise of the most judicious management, the Grand Central Hotel, New York, has very cleverly turned the tide of trade in its direction, not less by the sweeping reduction of the rates than through its excellent management. apr24dwdw

We are always pleased to recommend a good article. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, never fails to cure a Cough or Cold in a short time. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet. apr24dwdw

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Bedsides Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all natures and kinds, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia and Gouty Swellings. E. B. HEIMSTREET, jytdly Sole Agent for this City.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disorder of liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only know and practice the simple and safe advice of Dr. Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the western continent. decided-wagonw

A Pardonable Pride

Prompts most people to delay, by any laudable means that science affords, the evidences of physical decay. Who that is in perfect health would not match the bright eye, the active mind, and other appearances of youthful vigor, with the luxuriance, the rich color and beauty of youthful hair? Parker's Hair Balsam stands pre-eminent as an elegant hair dressing, and by its healthful action on the roots not only promotes a luxuriant growth of the young hair, but unfailingly restores gray or faded hair to the original youthful color, giving a soft, rich and lustrous appearance of great beauty. No other preparation so effectually removes dandruff or stops falling of the hair; its cooling and healing action entirely curing itching and humors of the scalp, and keeping the skin clean, white and healthy. It is perfectly harmless, exquisitely perfumed, and contains nothing that will soil the skin or gum the hair. It is not a dye, and is unequalled for excellence and purity. Buy a bottle from your druggist A. J. Robert's, Janesville, Wis., and test its merits. apr24dwdw11june30

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**PERSONAL.**

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Of Benjamin Hemstock or William Hemstock; when last heard from residing in Wisconsin. George Hemstock, when last heard from residing in Iowa. Address A. D. Mineral Park, Mohave county, Arizona, April 6, 1878. mydtdw

**DOWN IT GOES!**

On and after this date we will sell milk at FOUR CENTS PER QUART! A word to the wise is sufficient. S. C. OTIS, SAM HAYDEN, West side, my44dtd

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Two Nights Only. Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8.

Grand Tour of the Young American Tragedian, Mr. E. T. STETSON

Supported by A Star Dramatic Company consisting of 16 ARTISTS! Selected from the First Class Theaters of the East.

TUESDAY MAY 7, Neck and Neck!

Change of Bill each night. THE PUBLIC DEMAND RECOGNIZED POPULAR PRICES—25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved Seats at Moseley Bro's. Mydtdm

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And everybody in the habit of wearing READY MADE CLOTHING, should not fail to examine our new Spring Stock, and be sure to bring YOUR BOYS with you as we make a great specialty of their sizes in clothing. Working Pants, and Business Suits at prices that will astonish the oldest inhabitant. SMITH & SON.

Square dealing clothiers for Men and Boys.

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Is to save it by purchasing your FURNITURE!

OF M. HANSON & CO. We are now offering CHAMBER SUITES! At prices that defy competition. We call special attention to our

**FRENCH DRESSER**

AND DRESSING CASES, Which for beauty of style and finish cannot be excelled. We manufacture these Suites and warrant them as represented. A full line of Parlor Suites, Dining Room, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE! Always on hand. The Public will please remember that we are not connected with any other Furniture Company in this city. Our Ware Rooms are in the rear of the First National Bank. M. HANSON & CO. apr14dtdw—37w2mo

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FOR Spring Trade!

My Stock of Foreign and Domestic Cloths

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Furnishing Goods HATS and CAPS, Trunks and Traveling Bags is Complete.

Call and See My NEW PRICES. J. L. FORD.

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CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 50 CENTS. (Jan17dtdw1v)

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Don't buy a dollar's worth until you have got Britton & Kimball's prices. They are selling Marble Top Chamber Suits cheaper than any house in the city—their own make.

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And warranted not to fall to pieces. PARLOR FURNITURE! The largest and most stylish lot ever shown in this country. The prices they ask, will suit any one wishing to purchase.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES!**

Beautiful and cheap. Call and see them. Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture very low. Look around and get prices at other places, then come and see us, and we will do you good. Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Boys' Wagon, Toy Carts, &c. Don't fail to call and see us. Next door to Postoffice. We buy all goods for cash, and will give you the benefit of discounts. Thanks for past favors, BRITTON & KIMBALL. apr14dtdw2mo

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It has been asserted that one-half of all money paid by New York advertisers for advertising outside of that city goes to the Co-OPERATIVE Newspapers.

If this statement is true there is no occasion for surprise that prominent papers which are still charging war prices for advertising feel called upon to abuse a rival with which they find themselves unable to maintain a competition.

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## BRIEFLETS.

—May has caught cold.  
—Another temperance rally to-night.  
—Mrs. Peter Myers gave a pleasant reception last evening for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers.  
—Mr. Tallman in company with his son and his physician arrived yesterday afternoon from New York.

—The Methodist Ministerial Association of the Janesville District holds its next meeting in Beloit commencing next Tuesday.

—A horse sold at auction on the public square to-day for \$225, and it wasn't a saw-horse nor a night-mare either, but of genuine flesh and blood.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hoskins returned this afternoon from an extended visit to the far west and particularly California, where they visited friends.

—Frank L. Bond, son of Dr. D. M. Bond, is at home taking a few days' rest from his studies at Rush Medical College, at Chicago. He will return next Tuesday probably.

—At the postoffice during the last week there were 117 money orders issued amounting to \$1,437.86 and 88 paid amounting to \$1,618.77, making a total cash business, \$3,046.63.

—One of the American Speaking Telephone Company's instruments has been placed in King's book store, and connected with the office of the Western School of Telegraphy, so that those desiring to inspect it can have the privilege of doing so without money and without price. It works like a charm.

—There was to have been a May party at Apollo Hall, Monday evening next, for the benefit of the Red Ribbon Club, but as there is to be a general social of the Club Tuesday evening next in Lippin's Hall, it has been deemed better to postpone the May party for one week, at which time it will take place.

—A little steamboat for pleasure purposes has been built and fitted up by Alexander Bachholz and placed upon the river. It will carry about eighteen persons, and is driven by an engine of about three-horse power. It is quite substantially put together and commodiously arranged, and will ply up and down the river for pleasure purposes this summer.

—Charles Connors couldn't remember about it, but thought perhaps it was so, that he was found drunk near the depot. He claimed to be from Madison, but didn't say whether he was a prominent dry-goods man of that place or not. He was en route for Chicago, and laid off for a little drink. His friends in Chicago will not see him for a couple of days yet, as he will during that time enjoy the hospitalities afforded by Sheriff Colley, the invitation having been given him by Justice Prichard.

—Joe Cook, Jr., appeared before Justice Prichard to-day and was easily found guilty of being a common drunkard, though perhaps the charge should have been that he is an uncommon drunkard. He was drafted into the shovel brigade, and given thirty days service on the streets. It is to be hoped for Joe's sake and for the sake of the community that the sentence will be more strictly carried out than previous sentences, and that no discrimination shall be made in his favor, but that he shall be adorned with the ball and chain, the same as many who have offended less.

## THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 42 degrees above, and at 2 o'clock at 50 above. Cloudy. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 43 and 67 degrees above. The indications to-day are, cooler north-west, but to warmer southwest winds, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

## FULL OF SENSATION.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the Opera house will be produced the drama "Neck and Neck," by E. T. Stetson's Combination. The play is a thrilling one, and decidedly sensational, introducing a scaffold scene, and several other scenes of like nature. Those who have been complaining of the dearth of footlight amusements will now have a chance to witness one of the most interesting plays of its kind on the stage. E. T. Stetson has won many words of praise in other places and it properly supported, as he probably will be, the entertainment will be no less successful here than elsewhere. Dot down the date—next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

## CARRIED OVER THE DAM.

About noon today, Mr. C. F. Carlson, who lives on the corner of Main and Fifth streets had a very narrow escape from drowning. It appears that he took one of the row boats which he has on hire, and went out to take off some sluce-boards from the dam, the water being too high. As he came near the dam the boat became unmanageable on account of the swift current, and in spite of his exertions, he was carried over the dam. The boat made the leap, and came right side up with him clinging to it, but soon capsized and he went down. His son who happened to be near, plunged in and with his assistance Mr. Carlson was rescued, but little the worse for his sudden and chilly bath.

## OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES CARTER.

The sad news comes from Franklin, New Hampshire, that Mrs. Charles Carter died at that place last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been residents of Johans-town for years. Mr. Carter being a son of the well-known citizen Mr. A. M. Carter. Last fall deceased and her husband went East to visit friends, and have a season of rest and social enjoyment, and have been absent since that time. At the time of her death Mrs. Carter was attending the sick bed of a cousin who was suffering from diphtheria, and in the absence of particular, it is surmised by the friends here that she probably fell herself a victim to that disease. She had reached her thirty-second year, and will leave many friends beside her immediate relatives, to mourn her death.

## OFFICIAL OPTICS.

The Mayor and City Council Inspect the Fire Department.

The Tests of Time, and the Changes Suggested to the Visitors.

There was some lively work done by the Fire Department, last evening, the occasion being the acceptance of an invitation of Chief Engineer Young by the Mayor and Common Council to inspect the workings of the several companies, and the buildings and apparatus.

The West Side Engine House was first subjected to the official optics. Every room was carefully scanned, and all found to be in neat condition. The Aldermen had their attention called to several needed improvements, among them being the changing of the present meeting room, into a banking room. Several of the members now rent rooms near the house, in order to be on hand promptly, and it they could be provided with banks in the house itself, so much the better. The suggestion was made that the monthly meetings be held in the Council Chamber or some other convenient place, and that the present room be fitted up for the sleepers. The suggestion seemed to meet with the approval of the visiting officials.

The attention of the visitors was also called to several devices which had been arranged to facilitate the workings of the force. In the stable room, was shown a simple device by which the horses become unhitched the moment the doors of the stable are thrown open. Behind the horses was also shown a shaft so arranged by weight and pulley, that when the doors opened it would be set revolving at a rapid rate of speed, carrying with it four whips which striking the steeds would surely inspire them with due ambition to carry out, if there was any hesitancy shown on their part. The horses, however, are now as well drilled that they generally need no such incentive. Attention was also called to the peculiar way of having the horses ready for action. The tugs remain attached to the whiffletrees, needing only to be snapped into the collar. The reins hang above the pole in clips, so that they need only to be pulled down and snapped at the bits. This enables the horses to rest in their stalls without being weighed down by any harness. Having been shown these and other ingenious devices, the boys called special attention to the fact that they didn't call in any lighting to help them, having evidently in their mind's eye, the electrical workings of their rivals across the river. The tests of time were then made, the first being to see how many seconds were consumed from the time the stable doors began to open, until the horses and men were ready to drive out of the house.

Mr. R. W. Ellison acted as time-keeper, and Alderman Hemmings as judge. Seven men took part in the hitch-up. The trials were as follows:

First Trial.....No Time  
Second Trial.....No Time  
Third Trial.....No Time  
Fourth Trial.....No Time

On the second trial the time-keeper could not hear Ald. Hemmings cry "time" and hence made no record. The next test was to see the time required to hitch up in the first test and get out of the house, time being taken from the moment the stable doors began to open till the engine cleared the front sill of the house. The trials were as follows:

First Trial.....No Time  
Second Trial.....No Time  
Third Trial.....No Time

When the signal was given in the first trial the Hook & Ladder Company started out of the house with the truck, clearing the sill in four seconds. As the horses started out one of them was evidently not used to seeing the truck gone, and didn't know what to make of it. He accordingly stopped and waited for a bill of particulars. It was written out for him on his flanks with a whip, but so much time was lost that no record was made. In the second trial there was such a balk in harnessing as to delay so much that the trial was deemed unworthy of record.

The officials then repaired to Water Wheel Engine House No. 2, which was inspected in a like manner. Here the lighting has been called in to help out. An alarm gong is placed in the house of each member, with wires running to the Engine House, so that an alarm can be turned in instantly, and the members can each be promptly notified to turn out. The boys have fitted up this fire alarm by their own work and their own purses, and deserve high compliments for their enterprise, as it is of no personal advantage to them, except as a gratification to be better able to perform promptly the duties devolving upon them. Special attention was called to the working of the lightning, by which not only the alarm could be given, the members called in, but the gong sounded, and the doors thrown open. It costs the company about \$49 a year to keep the wires and batteries in order, and this they pay out of their own pockets. Attention was called to this fact, and it was suggested that the city should now extend the wires so that the members of the other company could be summoned in a like manner, which would also save considerable time in turning in an alarm, as all that would be necessary would be to go to the house of any member of either company, and alarm the whole force. It was also suggested that the city purchase the wires already laid, and thus control the whole matter. It would then be able to pass ordinances for protecting the alarm from the tampering which is occasionally indulged in by outside parties, who could then be pulled up fined for their carelessness or maliciousness. These suggestions seemed to meet with much favor.

Attention was called to new devices in hitching up, they being presented lately to the company by William Kemp, of New York, who was the first foreman and organizer of the company. He thought by the use of these the company could hitch up in ten seconds. The boys have only used them in three trials, and yet it will be seen by the record that they have knocked ten seconds to pieces pretty badly, and will do still better than last night's record after further practice.

Some needed improvements were pointed out among them being better ventilation

for the stable, more stable room, and some other changes. The officials inspected the meeting room which presented an elegant appearance, and was made doubly attractive by the presence of floral decorations. The sleeping room was neat and cosy, containing two bunks, and the ever-present lightning had built a nest near the head of one of the bunks, so that the sleeper might readily be awakened, or might speedily give the alarm to others. The battery room presented quite a metropolitan air, with its jars of pickled electricity and its wires.

Having looked about to their entire satisfaction, the officials witnessed tests of time similar to those at the other house, the conditions being the same, seven men hitching, and the judge and timekeeper being the same. In hitching up from the stable, ready to drive out, three trials were had, and then at the fourth trial the time was taken from the moment of opening the stable doors till the engine cleared the front door. The following is the record:

First Trial.....7 1/2  
Second Trial.....8 1/2  
Third Trial.....7 3/4  
Fourth Trial.....10 1/2

It will be seen by the time of the fourth trial the two companies tied on the time required to get out on the street.

The visitors were evidently surprised at the proficiency shown by both companies, and were overflowing with complimentary tributes to the apparent efficiency of the Department as a whole.

## INCENDIARISM.

W. A. Brown Arrested for Setting Fire to His House.

Rags Saturated with Kerosene and Other Startling Evidence of a Fire-Bug's Work.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, as Mr. J. B. Doe, Jr., was proceeding along West Milwaukee street, near Academy, he heard glass smash and a cry, and at the same time noticed smoke savoring strongly of burning oil. As he hurried along he found the occasion of the alarm to be in a two-story frame dwelling house, on the north side of Milwaukee street just east of Marion street. As he reached the spot, a man was climbing out of a window of the first floor having kicked out the glass and telling his wife to bring out the baby. She soon appeared with the child, and the man himself stated that the house was on fire. Doe started to alarm the department, stopping on the way to call Mr. Charles Burbank, an employee of the Davis House. By the time the Fire Department reached the place, Burbank had entered the house and with the assistance of one or two others had put out the flames with a few pailful of water.

Burbank states that on entering the house he found it filled with a dense smoke evidently arising from burning kerosene, the odor of which cannot be mistaken by any well-regulated nasal organ. He also found clumps of cotton on the floor burning. These he stamped out after throwing on water, and kicked them out of the door. This evidently was the work of some incendiary, and on a more careful examination of the premises it was discovered that in three or four places the wall had been broken in enough to permit the entrance of bunches of rags saturated with kerosene. Two oil cans were also found, one being empty, and the other, a new one, being almost full.

The blaze was luckily extinguished without doing but a nominal damage, but it being so clearly the work of some fire-bug, steps were taken this morning to bring the guilty one to justice. The occupant of the house who was seen to break the window and crawl out was found to be Mr. W. A. Brown, who rented the premises of Father Doyle. It was also discovered that Brown had an insurance policy of \$300 upon his household goods, taken out in Dimock & Hayner's agency, and it is claimed that the property is not worth one half of the amount of the policy. These and other facts as they appeared on the surface led the authorities this morning to arrest Brown on a charge of incendiaryism.

Brown has lived in this city some time, having come here to attend the Western School of Telegraphy, before that institution was removed to Englewood. He moved with the school to Englewood, and at its return moved back again. He has been keeping more or less boarders, mostly students, and two were with the family at the time of the fire, and were sleeping in the front chamber. They were aroused from their slumber, discovered that the house was full of smoke, and hastily made their exit. Beyond this they are supposed to know nothing about the transaction.

Messrs. Valentine Bros., say that since Brown's connection with the school he has always been apparently steady and trustworthy, and a hard worker. Such time as he was able to devote to the school, he diligently used in learning to become an operator, and kept boarders to help pay the necessary expenses. He came here from Nebraska, and they have never heard anything against him, but have heard much, and seen much in his favor, and seem slow to believe anything against him.

Brown is rather a young man, and has a wife and babe dependent on him for support. The affair throughout has a bad look. In case of conviction the sentence cannot be less than seven years in the penitentiary nor more than fourteen years.

The examination of Brown was commenced before Justice Phelps this afternoon.

Father Doyle testified to the fact of renting Brown a house about six months ago, adjoining the one in which the fire occurred, and into which Brown removed but a short time ago. He had never heard any threats from anyone, and had no reason to believe that anyone had any desire to burn up his house on the ground of any malice toward him.

Chief Engineer Young testified as to the fire, and gave a diagram of the house, and other facts related above.

The examination was still in progress at the time of going to press.

## TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

The Church Services [Appointed for To-morrow, and the Topics of Talk—Another Union Temperance Meeting.]

—Christ Episcopal Church.—Morning and evening services by the rector, Rev. A. L. Royce. Subject for the morning discourse, "Thronging vs. Touching Christ." In the evening, "Honor due to all men."

—First Congregational Church.—The subject of the sermon Sunday morning by Rev. T. P. Sawin is "Christ the Bread of Life." Communion after sermon. Young people's meeting at Prof. Haire's school room at half past six o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Young Men's Christian Association.—Preaching by Rev. N. Scates (colored) at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

—All Souls Church.—The pastor, Rev. Jenk L. Jones will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. The morning subject will be "Unaccounted Resources—How Developed." In the evening he will deliver a special lecture on the "Spade and the Pruning Hook," dedicated to the Janesville Horticultural Society.

—First M. E. Church.—Regular morning services by the pastor, Rev. T. Clithero. No services in the evening.

Baptist Church.—Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. W. S. Roberts. Communion after the sermon. No evening services.

—Presbyterian Church.—Services both morning and evening by the pastor Rev. J. W. Sanderson. Theme for the morning, "Tradition vs. the Word of Christ." Evening subject, "Doing and Knowing." Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:10. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Court Street M. E. Church.—Morning subject will be, "Not Vengeance, but Love." No evening service on account of the union temperance meeting.

—At the Baptist Church in the evening there will be a union temperance meeting under the auspices of the red-ribbonists. —Regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in their room at 3:30 p. m., led by Mr. Cunningham.

Court Street M. E. Church.—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. L. N. Winkler, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. —Christ Episcopal Church.—Corner of Jackson and Court streets. Rev. H. W. Clithero, Pastor. Residence, corner of Terrace and Court streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer-meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Christ Church.—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. JAMES M. DOYLE, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Trinity Church.—Corner of Jackson and Main streets. Rev. GEORGE WALLACE, Rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Baptist Church.—Corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Rev. W. S. ROBERTS, Pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer-meetings on Thursday evenings at 7:00 o'clock.

St. Mary's Church.—Catholic.—Corner of Wisconsin and North First streets. Rev. J. W. McNich, Pastor. Services at 8 and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. —All Souls Church.—Corner of Court and Main streets. Rev. Jenk L. Jones, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.

Congregational Church.—Corner of Jackson and Dodge streets. Rev. T. P. SAWIN, Pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Y. M. C. A.—Meeting 9 o'clock every morning (except Sabbath). 7:30 Wednesday evening. 3:30 Sabbath afternoon. All are welcome.

## A GOOD SHOWING.

The Crystal Temple of Honor Presents a Strong Financial Report—Installation of Officers, and Other Important Business.

Last evening the officers of the Crystal Temple of Honor for the ensuing year were duly installed, the following being the roll:

C. T.—E. F. Crockett.  
V. T.—James S. Clark.  
R. M.—A. Norris.  
A. R.—Fred W. Holden.  
F. R.—J. D. King.  
T. D.—C. Ward.  
U. J.—James S. Haggard.  
D. N.—Jno. E. McDonald.  
G. R.—M. Matheson.  
S.—Levi Canfield.

The annual reports of the various officers were presented and showed an encouraging growth.

The financial showing presented the fact that including a balance of cash on hand May 1st, 1877, the total receipts for the year had been \$931.65, and the outlay \$732.33, leaving a balance on hand, after paying all indebtedness, \$199.32.

The property of the Temple was inventoried at \$730.54, and as it is out of debt, the showing is remarkably strong.

The following were chosen representatives to the Grand Temple, which meets at Portage, Wis., next June: Dr. J. W. St. John, S. Clark Burman, E. L. Dimock, A. W. Baldwin, B. F. Kelsey.

## THE BUTTON-HOLE BRIGADE.

Yesterday afternoon the officers of both the Red Ribbon Clubs met together and talked over the practical workings of the organization. Dr. McCollister explained at some length the details of the organization, and how it had been conducted in other places. The plan suggested was to get as soon as possible proper club room accommodations, including a reading room, with all sorts of games, a smoking room, a ladies' parlor, and facilities for furnishing coffee, ice cream and summer drinks, and oysters in their season. Also, to hold an open meeting every Sunday afternoon and frequent socials.

Having discussed these matters at length it was decided that the Board of Managers should see about securing some suitable headquarters.

It was also decided that next Tuesday evening at Lippin's hall there should be given a social, at which time those who desire to give anything toward defraying the expense of the work thus far, might be afforded a chance to do so. The following committee were appointed to take the matter in charge and appoint such sub-committees as they should deem advisable: Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Burdick, Miss Sayles, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Dr. Hale, Miss Layde, Miss Mead, Miss Calkins, Miss Hackley, Miss Burdock, Mrs. C. T. Wheeler.

Last evening there was a rally at Lippin's hall, a large audience being present and a successful gathering in of new recruits taking place.

To-night will be the last week-day gathering of this kind, and to-morrow night will close the work as far as Dr. McCollis-

ter is concerned, as there will be a union temperance meeting at the Baptist church, similar to those held on previous Sunday evenings.

## THE BONDS APPROVED.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Norcross presiding.

All the aldermen were present except Alderman McKinney.

The bonds of the assessors, Charles Sexton and Ed. Connell, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee, the chairman of which, Alderman Davies reported them as being in due form, of sufficient amount and the securities good.

The bonds were accordingly approved by the Council, and this being the only business before the body, adjournment was taken.

In these trying times, it is necessary to make money, and there is no quicker or surer method than to invest a few hundred dollars in stock speculation. Alex Frothingham & Co., 12 Wall Street, New York, are reliable and experienced brokers, and have been the means of realizing fortunes for many of their customers. Their weekly financial report is sent free.

## Best Housekeepers.

If the best housekeepers in our land are to be believed, there are no flavoring extracts worth half so much as Dr. Price's Special Flavoring. Let Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Almond, or Neroli flavors once be used, and they will always be desired.

## CITY NOTICES.

—Croft & Sherer's is the best place in the city to get Calcimine, White Wash material, Paints, Oils, Glass or Putty, Varnish, White Wash, Wall, Stencil, or Sash Brushes, Colors of all kinds, dry, or ground in oil, and White Lead of any quality.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe which will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

The Dressing Case.—No lady can claim her dressing case to be complete in all that pertains to the Toilet, until she has it supplied with the Brazilian Brilliant Favorites, consisting of Toiletine, Face Powder, Toilet Soap and Dentifrice. They may be obtained of A. J. Roberts, Croft & Shearer, and H. C. Stearns.

## Milwaukee Grain Market.

Flour—Opened fairly. Wheat—opened weak and declined 1 cent, but closed steady. No 1 Milwaukee hard 1 15/16; No 1 Milwaukee 1 1/4; No 2 do 1 1/16; May 1 10/16; June 1 9/16; July 1 8/16; No 3 Milwaukee 1 0/16.

CORN—No 2 3/4. OATS—No 2 3/4. RYE—No 1 5/16. BARLEY—No 3 spring 58 3/4. HOPS—new 8 50 cash. LARD—prime steam 6 5/16; kettle 7 1/16. CATTLE—Range at 2 50 to 5 00, according to quality and grade. DRESSED HOGS—3 50. SHEEP—Range at 2 00 to 5 00 according to condition and weight. SEEDS—Timothy 1 05 1/16; clover 3 9/16 1/16. BEANS—1 50. BUTTER—Range from 11 to 20c. EGGS—7 1/2 cash fresh. CHEESE—13 1/2 10c. HONEY—14 1/2 10c. WOOL—Washed 32 3/4; unwashed 32 1/4. TAB WASHED 31 3/4; pulled 30 1/2. TALLOW—7 1/2 10c. HOPS—New 42c; old 12 1/2.

## Chicago Market.

The afternoon markets opened more strong, the tendency being in favor of the bulls. No 2 Spring wheat was firm at 1 11/16 1/16, seller May selling at 1 1/16; Seller June sold at 1 05 1/16, closing at 1 04. Seller July sold at 1 00 1/16. The demand was very light, sales being restricted to 100 barrels Minnesota spring extras, at 55; 100 barrels of winter superines at 42; and 100 barrels of rye flour at 3 10. The weakness in wheat naturally affected flour, and shippers were bidding lower prices, which holders were unwilling to accept, as the local supply is not very large. CORN—39 1/2 cash; OATS—30 1/2 cash; RYE—No 2, 59 1/2. BARLEY—New No 4 75 1/2. LARD—cash 6 5/16. LIVE HOGS—3 15 3/4 according to grade. WHISKY—1 08. HOPS—8 10 1/2 10c. HONEY—9 10 1/2 10c. CHEESE—11 1/2 10c. EGGS—Fresh 8 1/2. BUTTER—30 1/4, 15 1/2 according to quality. POULTRY—turkeys 8 10 1/2; chickens at 7 1/2 35 per dozen.

## New York Grain and Produce Market.

New York, May 3. Flour—Sales somewhat larger; flour manufactured by Minneapolis mills were higher, and 10c 1/2 cents advance were paid in some cases; low grade flours were weak and lower; 2,500 barrels winter wheat extras and family at old prices 5 50 1/2 3/4. Wheat—Weak and lower, closing tame and weak; No 2 spring cash on direct call at 1 20 1/2. No 2 amber western 1 20 1/2. COTTON—Memphis quotation 9 1/2 10. COTTON—38 western. OATS—30 1/2 3/4 white western. RYE—western 72. BARLEY—67 1/2. HOPS—9 75 10 1/2 10c mess. LARD—17 1/2. HAY—Shipping 50 1/2 10c. CORN MEAL—2 40 1/2 10c. WHISKY—1 05 1/2. SUGAR—firm but quiet; refined 8 1/2 29 1/2. MOLASSES—New Orleans 25 1/2 10c. PETROLEUM—7 1/2 10c; refined 11 1/2 10c. LEATHER—firm. ROBIN—50 1/2 10c. WOOL—domestic fleece 32 1/2 10c; pulled 30 1/2 10c. TOWNS 14 1/2 10c; unwashed 10 1/2 10c. COFFEES—Rio 13 1/2 17 1/2 gold; Jobbing 13 1/2 18 1/2 gold. TALLOW—Firm; 7 1/2 10c. BUTTER—Western 11 1/2 10c. EGGS—Western 12 1/2 10c. TURPENTINE—39 1/2 10c. NAPHTHA—8 1/2 10c. HOPS—Western 8 1/2 10c. BEEF—Western 9c. RICE—5 1/2 10c.

## New York Monetary Market.

New York, May 3. Money—3 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange \$4.86 long; 4.88 1/2 short. Gold 100 1/2. Silver 94 1/2 per cent discount. Governments firm. State bonds steady. Stocks dull.

## The Wheeler &amp; Wilson No. 8.

The No. 8 is not the old style Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine improved or changed, but is an entirely new invention. The old style Wheeler & Wilson has a curved needle—the No. 8 has a straight one. In the old style Wheeler & Wilson the work feeds to the right; in the No. 8 it feeds back, or from the operator.

The No. 8 possesses many points of superiority over any other machine. It is, taking everything into consideration, the cheapest machine in the market. All those interested in sewing machines will do well to examine this marvel of mechanical ingenuity. Liberal terms given to sewing machine dealers residing in unoccupied territory. Address

WHEELER & WILSON, MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

The No. 8 is sold by  
T. F. MURRAY, JANESVILLE, WIS.  
Call and get Bottom Prices.

## OPENING

## OF THE

## SPRING TRADE

## MILLINERY!

## IN

## McKey &amp; Bro.

Grand display of Fashionable Fabrics by

## McKey &amp; Bro.

Immense lines of French Chip, Leghorn, Tuscan and Canton Braid Hats just opened.

French Flowers, Satins, Silks, Shaded Ribbons, Chenilles, Fanoy Pompons, and all the latest novelties in ornaments and trimming materials in the largest variety ever seen in Janesville.

## MCKEY &amp; BRO.

Make their purchases of millinery exclusively from manufacturers and importers for cash, and with their unequalled facilities and experience they can afford to sell at lower prices than any other house in the State.

McKEY & BRO.,  
24 and 26 Main St., Janesville, Wis.  
Sign of the Golden Sheep

## JUST RECEIVED AT THE

## New York Cash Store!

100 Pieces TAPESTRY CARPET at One Dollar Per Yard.

50 Pieces INGRAIN CARPET at from Two Shillings and Six Pence to One Dollar.

50 Dozen of LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES, of Domestic Manufacture, Beautiful for Spring Wear. Also all Kinds of

## NEW SPRING GOODS

SMITH & BOSTWICK.  
Janesville, Wis., March 20, 1878.

## DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder Special Flavoring Extracts

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors. Toothene, an exquisite Liquid Dentifrice.

USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST CEMS.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.

Funeral Carriages

The undersigned will furnish hereafter Carriages for Funeral Occasions, Until further notice at the reduced price of

THREE DOLLARS!

Each Carriage, including our Splendid Harse,

At same figures. Carriages will be sent to the Depot and to private parties for one dollar.